FBIS DAILY REPORT

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UN DELEGATES CRITICISM OF INTERFERENCE IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS NOTED

LD191324 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The campaign against revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan, unleashed by imperialist and hegemonistic circles, has been resoltely disclosed by representatives of socialist and nonaligned states at the U.N. General Assembly session. The discussion on the artificially-created "Afghan issue" was imposed upon the assembly through the joint efforts by the Washington and Beijing diplomacy, which also called Moslem reaction to assist.

The countries, neighbouring on Afghanistan, are broadly used as springboards for armed intervention of reactionary forces into Afghanistan's affairs, said Hungary's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Pal Racz. Imperialist powers supply these forces with the necessary weapons, encourage them for bandit operations. Afghanistan needs genuine assistance to put an end to interference into its internal affairs and to continue social and economic development.

As was noted by Bulgaria's Permanent Representative Boris Tsvetkov, imperialist and hegemonistic circles did not stop their attempts to undermine the policy of detente, to bring the world back to the "cold war" time. The refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty and the hostile campaign against Democratic Afghanistan are the manifestation of that course. The speaker expressed confidence that the plans of the reactionary forces to prevent progressive reforms in the country will suffer a fiasco.

The very discussion of the "Afghan issue", contrary to the clearly-expressed opinion of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is inadmissible interference into that country's internal affairs, stressed Deputy Foreign Minister, Permanent Representative of the GDR at the United Nations Peter Florin. The forces of imperialism, he said, are waging an undeclared war the aim of which is to establish in Afghanistan the regime that would suit them. The Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan certainly cannot in any respect threaten the process of detente, but Western powers use this as a pretext for undermining detente. The danger comes from the NATO bloc's course of interference into affairs of other states. The naval armada that has been amassed by the United States in that region also poses such a danger.

Clearly seen in speeches, made by representatives of imperialist powers, is the desire to intimidate non-aligned countries with threats of further aggravation of the international situation, to create an atmosphere of fear in which it would be easier to further their plans with regard to Afghanistan. A representative of Japan, specifically, tried to scare non-aligned countries that those who would refuse to be together with capitalist countries will "reap bitter fruits."

But such threats have their effect on far from all they are intended for. Grenada's Representative Taylor has said that his government would not give up support of the Afghan revolution, he said, the external forces started manipulating local counter-revolutionaries, using them for furthering their plans to bring the country back to its previous status. Already in November last year it became quite obvious that the elements hostile to the Afghan revolution intensified acts of aggression, invigorated the campaign to discredit and undermine the revolution through direct military interference and hostile propaganda. Grenada, he said, passed through the same experience and realises well Afghanistan's difficulties.

AFGHAN 'GREEN PAPER' ON PAKISTANI TRAINING CAMPS RELEASED

LD191956 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 19 Nov 80

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] New York, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

"The Undeclared War" is the title of the "green paper by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan distributed by the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan among the participants of the 35th U.N. General Assembly session. It has an eloquent subtitle reading "Armed Intervention and Other Forms of Interference in the Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan'. The paper cites excerpts from evidence by a certain Shirak Jan, an armed mercenary and murderer detained by the security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "We were trained by foreign instructors in a special camp near Miranshakh, surrounded by rows of barbed wire and heavily guarded, he said. The Chinese trained us in the use of Chinese automatic weapons and grenades, and how to mine roads. Pakistani instructors taught us tactics. In that special camp, U.S. military instructors were also present. One of them trained us to handle weapons made in the United States and other Western countries.... In the evening the instructors would leave, while we would be sent to a refugee camp.

Thousands upon thousands of such bandits are being trained in subversion at numerous bases and special camps in Pakistan, concentrated in the vicinity of the Afghan border for waging an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan.

Numerous documents cited in the green paper clearly indicate that, immediately following the April revolution of 1978, the enemies of the Afghan people embarked on a rabid activity designed to undermine the revolutionary process in the country. The neighbouring Pakistan was transformed into the chief springboard for an antiAfghan subversion. The "green paper" contains a geographical map in which the area of the Afghan-Pakistani border looks like a vast web of so many camps and centers for training armed gangs. The main centers are located in Peshawar, Chitral and Baji Banjaur.

The chief sponsors of the intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are the United States, Beijing and a handful of their allies, the "green paper" says. The counter-revolutionary gangs are equipped with weapons, ammunition, and other military gear made in the United States, China, Britain, Egypt, and Pakistan. The equipment includes: jeeps, and armoured vehicles, surface-to-air missiles, lethal chemical weapons, anti-tank weapons and automatic rifles. Supplies of weapons to the counter-revolutionary gangs have been especially stepped up during this year, the "green paper" says. Washington and other West European countries allocate millions of dollars for this purpose.

A sinister role in the intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is played by China, the "green paper" says further. The Beijing intelligence services have transformed the several dozens of kilometres of a common border with Afghanistan into one single vast base for invasion of the Afghan territory. Gangsters trained by the Chinese instructors are known for their special ruthlessness. Victims of their terror have been not only members and activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan but also women, old people and children. The counter-revolutionaries are destroying hospitals and setting fire to schools.

The undeclared war which is being waged jointly against Afghanistan by imperialists and Chinese hegemonists represents a flagrant violation of the provisions of the U.N. Charter and of the Security Council resolutions and is covered by the definition of aggression adopted by the General Assembly in 1974, the green paper says. This war is but a part of the conspiracy of the reactionary and imperialist forces against freedom-loving people. It is designed to disrupt detente.

"The green paper" of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan "describes the essence of the hostile campaign being waged against our country, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and head of the Afghan delegation to the 35th U.N. General Assembly session said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. "The documents cited in it indicate that the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and international reaction have, for the last one and a half years, been stepping up their interference in our internal affairs, waged a propaganda war distorting the actual state of affairs in that region". "The green paper" of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," the Afghan minister said, "is intended to rectify this lack of true information about the Afghan revolution, unmask the interventionist actions against the Democratic Afghanistan.

"This, he stressed, "is especially important now that Washington and Beijing have again imposed upon the international community of nations a discussion on the so-called 'Afghan issues'."

ILICHEV: U.S. WANTS TO LEAD CSCE MEETING INTO 'BLIND ALLEYS'

LD191018 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who is heading the USSR delegation at the Madrid meeting of representatives of 35 states-participants in the European conference, on Tuesday night met with journalists who are covering the work of the forum and answered their questions.

One of the Western journalists asked Leonid Ilichev to summarise his speech at the plenary meeting. In answer to that the head of the Soviet delegation said the meeting, as was agreed upon by the participants in it, was of closed-door character, and therefore the "leakage of information" organized by some delegations was condemned by one of the participants in the meeting. Therefore, the Soviet representative said, I would not summarise my speech. I shall only express our point of view on questions which you will raise about the course of the Madrid meeting.

From the very outset, the preparatory meeting in Madrid, Leonid Ilichev stated, assumed, one can say, a dramatic character, since some delegations wanted to impose such an agenda and such a procedure of work which would contradict the Helsinki spirit. Other delegations rebuffed such attempts. However, as is known, the main meeting began its work and organizational matters were not yet decided upon. Meanwhile these are technicalities. The approach to them reflected attempts at launching an ideological confrontation or, as was aptly put by Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, at starting a sort of verbal corrida. In result, however, a compromise on organizational matters was achieved and an agenda was coordinated.

The head of the Soviet delegation was asked a question about U.S. representatives at the Madrid meeting coming out against the proposal on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Leonid Ilichev said that such a stance of the United States of America was also known before the Madrid meeting. The USA took a destructive view of the proposal immediately after it was put forward by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. However, we can point out with satisfaction that European countries, for example, France, Sweden, Finland and others, are declaring for the convocation of a conference which would consider the above-mentioned problems.

In connection with the "leakage of information" organized by U.S. representatives, one of the correspondents asked this question: "Do you think, having in mind the U.S. delegate's speech at the closed-door meeting, that the United States of America wants to frustrate the Madrid meeting in the period when new proposals will be advanced from the viewpoint of developing detente and implementing the principles worked out in Helsinki?"

By today I have gathered the impression, Leonid Ilichev said, that the USA in general wants to lead the Madrid meeting into dead-end pathways and blind alleys. I only want to add that matters aimed at strengthening security, developing cooperation in Europe and lessening military opposition are so important that each who hinders a positive solution to these problems will assume a grave responsibility.

And how do you appraise the U.S. representative's assertion that the arms race in the USA has been caused by the events around Afghanistan and the notorious "Soviet military threat", one of the correspondents asked Leonid Ilichev.

The turn in U.S. policy from cooperation to confrontation and an intensification of the arms race began long before the Afghan events, Leonid Ilichev stated. At the NATO Council's known session in May 1978, it was decided to incredibly inflate the military budgets of the bloc's member countries for the period of up to the end of this century. Everyone remembers that exactly in those days the U.N. General Assembly's special session which considered the questions of disarmament was held in New York. Thus, the NATO countries displayed their full disregard for this most authoritative international organization.

Or take the decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe. It was adopted much earlier than was officially announced. Just like the talk about the events around Afghanistan, about a "Soviet military threat" and Soviet "military superiority" these are only false pretexts to justify the arms race in the USA. The truth here is that Washington has taken a course towards elimination of the military balance, the existence of which was recognized during Leonid Brezhnev's and Jimmy Carter's meeting in Vienna.

To the question what the Soviet Union could do for the United States to reconsider its stand with regard to Afghanistan, the head of the Soviet delegation said practical measures should be taken by the USA, China and Pakistan themselves--they should discontinue the arming of criminal bands and their infiltration into Afghanistan. Termination of outside interference in the DRA's affairs will create conditions for political solutions on the basis of the Afghan Government's known proposals put forward on May 14, this year.

Leonid Ilichev spoke of his recent trip to Afghanistan and pointed out that the state of affairs in that country is coming back to normal at a rapid pace. The government headed by Babrak Karmal is widely supported by the Afghan people.

Answering a question concerning French conceptions with regard to the convocation of a European conference on disarmament, the head of the Soviet delegation recalled that there are also Sweden's and Finland's proposals which have elements which coincide with the ideas of socialist countries and there are also elements which do not coincide. The task of the above-mentioned conference would be to search for mutually-acceptable variants and solutions.

SHADRIN INTERVIEWS SOVIET CSCE OFFICIAL ON MADRID TALKS

LD192322 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 19 Nov 80

["For European Security and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shadrin reports:

A delegation from the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation today left by air for Brussels to attend a meeting of the European public "Dialogue: Madrid-80" which is called upon to facilitate the success of the Madrid meeting.

"The importance of our dialogue is determined by the fact that it is devoted to the key problems of European security and cooperation," the TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Pankov, vice chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Speaking about the meeting of representatives of 35 nations, now under way in the Spanish capital, Nikolay Pankov expressed hope that it will result in healthier international relations in Europe. To achieve such results, it is necessary to create a business-like and constructive atmosphere at the Madrid meeting and around it. The Madrid meeting might help to achieve concrete measures to curb the arms race.

An understanding on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe might become one of such measures. This would become a great success of the meeting, would facilitate the establishment of a favourable moral and political atmosphere in Europe.

Nikolay Pankov stressed that the Soviet people are also interested, alongside questions related to military detente, in the solution of problems on other provisions of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. "We want to find mutually acceptable solutions on all directions of cooperation", he pointed out.

OPPOSITION TO GRAIN SALES EMBARGO MOUNTS AMONG PRODUCERS

LD192200 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Oleg Skalkin dispatch]

[Text] The grain-exporting countries have held a conference in the Australian city of Adelaide. The issue of restrictions on grain sales imposed by Washington was high on the agenda. More from Oleg Skalkin in Sydney:

Usually the agenda of such conferences includes such issues as a survey of the world market, pricing policies and other practical issues concerning the economy of the grain-exporting countries. The Adelaide conference was attended by representatives of the EEC, Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States. However, this time the main issue on the agenda was lifting the discriminatory restrictions on grain exports to the Soviet Union, with the help of which Washington tried to exert pressure on the Soviet Union.

A meeting in Canberra of Australian farmers held shortly before the conference in Adelaide decided to ask the government to lift the embargo on grain sales because it damaged the interests of the grain producers. The conference has shown that this view is shared by grain producers in other countries. According to the newspaper FINANCIAL REVIEW most participants in the conference questioned the economic expediency of the embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union. Speakers at the conference noted that the embargo had not fulfilled its purpose and backfired on those who imposed it.

According to press reports, the American representative at the conference, Mr Hathaway, who attended the conference to persuade grain exporters not to lift the embargo at least till the new American president is sworn in, found himself in a difficult position. He was confronted with grain exporters' accusations that the United States was selling its surplus grain on their traditional markets after it had forced them to support the embargo. However the American delegation managed to secure a decision on extending the embargo until 20 January.

The Australian delegation failed to meet the expectations of the Australian farmers. However Argentina expressed its firm resolve to sell grain to anyone it wants. Reservations expressed by other grain exporters also indicate that there is mounting opposition to Washington's policy of dictating terms to other nations.

KORNILOV: PRC PUSHING U.S. TOWARD CONFRONTATION WITH USSR

LD191540 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Wither Beijing Is Pushing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The results of the presidential elections in the United States continue to be widely commented upon. Prominent political and public figures in many countries and the press point out that a majority of American electors reject Washington's policy "from positions of strength" and express the hope that the new White House administration would take a constructive approach to current international problems and to questions of Soviet-American relations which greatly influence the international relations at large. Also well-known is the principled position of the Soviet Union which comes out for the development of mutually beneficial cooperation with the USA in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of detente and peace, and which states that every constructive step on the part of the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations will meet with a positive reaction from the Soviet side.

This peaceable and clear-cut position meets with understanding and support in different capitals of the world but Beijing where it has become a rule to take on the aggravation of tension, and not on an improvement of the political climate, on increasing confrontation between different countries and peoples, and not on good neighbour relations and cooperation between them. [as received]

With the U.S. presidential election hardly over Beijing is already teaching the future American administration what kind of policy it should pursue with regard to the Soviet Union. What is the meaning of the "advice" and "recommendations" given to Washington by Mao's heirs? This question was answered by no one else but Deng Xiaoping who is often referred to in the West as the "strongest figure in China" setting the tone in the state and the party. According to the American newspaper NEWSDAY, Deng Xiaoping, said directly during his meeting with a group of foreigners in Beijing that the Republican administration of the USA should pursue a "tougher police" based on "opposition to the Soviet Union's actions".

What is implied in these statements is no secret. It is well known that Beijing which has openly gone over to the camp of the enemies of detente and peace, is trying in every way to work up international tension and openly urges the United States and NATO to establish a "broadest front" against the Soviet Union. The selfsame Deng Xiaoping said in an interview with an Italian woman journalist, which was just widely published by the Chinese press, that war was "inevitable" and that the capitalist world should not "appease" the Soviet Union or make any "concessions" to it, but launch a crusade against the Soviet Union. Deng Xiaoping spoke in the same vein when meeting the above-mentioned "group of foreigners". In short, the Beijing political strategists are following an openly instigatory and provocative tactics and the most desirable situation for them is a battle of "two tigers in the valley"--the USA and the USSR--much to the satisfaction to the Chinese "wise monkey" sitting on the mountain...

Washington's "firm position" with regard to the USSR is "in the interests of China", Deng Xiaoping said to a group of foreigners in Beijing. Let us explain that the word "China", as spoken by Deng, does not mean the Chinese people which, just as all other peoples, wants stability and peace, but only the Beijing top rulers with their great-power ambitions who want to torpedo detente and who are trying to push Washington toward a greater confrontation with the USSR in the hope that this will make it easier for Beijing to fulfil its own hegemonistic designs....

TRIAL OF LIN BIAO, JIANG QING OPENS IN BEIJING

LD201128 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov, TASS--The trial in the case of "counterrevolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing" has today opened in the Chinese capital. Ten persons, who held high posts in the party, the government and the army throughout many years in Mao Zedong's lifetime, are facing trial.

The indictment, which was earlier published in the Chinese press only partly, says that the defendants are responsible for the victimisation of almost 800 thousand persons, chiefly in the period of the Cultural Revolution which was started, as is known, on Mao's personal instructions. It is known, however, that, as was pointed out in a whole number of statements by the present Beijing leaders, at least 100 million persons suffered as a result of the Cultural Revolution.

The indictment paints Mao Zedong in the first place only as a victim, while the defendants are accused of all sorts of "conspiriacies" and even attempts on his life. This, as foreign observers think, is a reflection of the striving to whitewash Mao and shift the whole guilt for the tragedy of the Cultural Revolution on the groupings, whose members were the closest allies and tools of the "great helmsman's will.

Radio Peace and Progress Report

OW201102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1010 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from various news agencies, the trial of the gang of four and Lin Biao's supporters began on Thursday. As reported by the Chinese press, about 800 representatives from various parts of China attended the hearing. XINHUA announced Wednesday that Jiang Qing had rejected the three lawyers recommended to her and that she would defend herself without lawyers. She asked the law enforcement workers to answer the questions she raised on the trial, but her request was turned down by them. Among the 10 defendants, 5 will have defense counsils.

PRC PROPAGANDA SUPPORTS 'ANTISOCIALISTS' IN POLAND

LD182050 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov, TASS--The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has printed a number of materials about the situation in Poland, accompanying them with its own commentaries and reprints from the bourgeois press. It follows from the information and commentaries that this Beijing newspaper, just as the other Chinese mass media, continues its biased coverage of the present situation in the Polish People's Republic.

Beijing says nothing about the provocative role played by imperialist circles in respect of Poland. More than that, refering to anonymous sources, RENMIN RIBAO prints such materials that creat the impression that the West and its politicians are coming out as Poland's "defenders" from an "external threat".

In practical terms Chinese propaganda is giving support to the anti-socialist elements in Poland. These incendiary actions by Beijing are evidenced by the publication in RENMIN RIBAO of anti-government statements by "leaders" of groups hostile to socialist Poland and the broadcasting of these statements by Beijing television.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese press either ignores, or belittles in every way and even distorts the measures taken by the Polish United Workers' Party, the government and the Polish people for the speediest resolution of the sociopolitical problems and taking the country out of the complex situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR-JAPAN ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE

'Problems of Relations'

LD192254 Moscow TASS in English 2108 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--Topical problems of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan are in the centre of attention of the participants in the second round table conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public, that is being held in Moscow.

Speaking at meetings of the four commissions, operating within the framework of the conference, representatives of the Soviet and Japanese delegations are unanimously stressing the pressing need of developing goodneighbourly ties, strengthening friendship in every way and creating such an atmosphere in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan that would facilitate the development of all forms of cooperation in full conformity with their national interests.

"The improvement and development of Japanese-Soviet relations is a key task not only for ensuring peace in Asia and in the whole world but also for a stable growth of the Japanese economy, for raising the living standards of the Japanese people", Chairman of the board of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, Deputy Member of parliament from the Socialist Party of Japan Tashiaki Yokoyama said in his report.

"Various organisations in Japan, and first of all five organisations belonging to the Japanese organising committee of the round table conference", the speaker said, "are working on the scale of the whole country to develop friendly ties with the Soviet Union. These are exchanges of delegations, arrangement of exhibitions and lectures, putting out of various printed matter and celebration of anniversaries".

Yokoyama declared for the discussion in Japan of such important problems as questions of concluding the treaty of good-neighbourhood and cooperation proposed by the Soviet side and of long-term foreign trade and cultural agreements.

Toshiko Yokosuka, deputy executive secretary of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, said there existed in Japan a broad movement for friendship with the Soviet Union. She noted at the same time that the growth of this movement's activities was being restricted by the anti-Soviet campaign fanned in every way by definite circles in Japan with the help of the mass media.

Alla Lavrentyeva, deputy minister of the USSR light industry, member of the Presidium of the Committee of Soviet Women, declared for strengthening the solidarity of Soviet and Japanese women in the struggle for peace, against the arms race, for the strengthening of bilateral ties on the basis of principles of friendship and goodneighbourhood. "On our part", she said, "we will exert every effort to develop ties with women in Japan".

Sergey Trubnikov, a representative of Soviet trade unions which united 128 million working people, stressed the importance of strengthening all-round contacts with Japan's major trade union associations. Also noted at the meetings of the commissions was the need to expand ties between youth, sports and other public organizations and to improve the exchange of information.

Speech by Primakov

LD192317 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS)--The strategic line of the USSR in international relations is a course of peaceful coexistence, declared Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Eastern Studies. He spoke today at the second conference of the "roundtable" of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public being held in Moscow.

The Soviet Union is firmly against the policy of using the interstate conflicts in Asia, Africa and Latin America in the interests of external forces, said Primakov. This attitude of the USSR is fully demonstrated, for example, in relation to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. The USSR is in favor of a speedy cessation of armed actions between these two parties, noted Primakov, and of attempts to intervene in conflict from outside. However, there are grounds for considering that the United States, Israel and some other countries would like to put these armed clashes on a prolonged basis, considering that this will help them achieve their goals in the region.

Examining the problem of Japan's militarization, Primakov noted that this process is unbreakably linked with its participation in the military-political alliance with the United States. It also has a direct link with the Japanese-Chinese rapprochement. The expansion of contacts between military figures of Japan and the PRC, and Japan's aid in modernizing the military sectors of the Chinese economy, are fraught with dangerous consequences primarily for the future of the countries of the Asian-Pacific region, including also Japan itself.

The basic interests of the Japanese people insistently require not a deterioration, but an improvement in Japan's relations with its nearest neighbor--the Soviet Union, declared Primakov. On the nature of Japanese-Soviet relations to a considerable extent depends the political climate in the Far East and throughout the Pacific region. Following in the wake of the United States, in Primakov's view, runs counter to Japan's national interests.

KCNA REPORT ALLEGING U.S. OVERFLIGHT OF DPRK AIRSPACE CITED

LD191657 Mowcow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Flagrant Provocation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov--The U.S. military has carried out another act of flagrant provocation against the DPRK, KCNA reports. On 13 November an SR-71 U.S. reconnaissance aircraft invaded the country's airspace in the region of Kosong, Kangwon-do Province. The agency notes that this is not the first instance of the violation of the DPRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity by U.S. spy planes. Thus, in the period since 4 September this year U.S. reconnaissance aircraft have made 36 flights over the republic's territory and coastal waters.

The agency report contains a resolute demand that the United States immediately halt its acts of provocation against the People's Korea.

MEDIA CITED ON SITUATION SURROUNDING AFGHAN EMIGREES IN PAKISTAN

Pakistani Mistreatment

LD191120 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Nov, TASS--The Pakistani authorities are preventing Afghan emigrants from returning home. These are people who were misled by counter-revoluntionary propaganda and left their country, THE TIMES OF INDIA reports today. Most of the Afghan emigrants iu Pakistan have now realised that they were deceived and are eager to return home. But the rulers of Islamabad are doing everything to prevent them from doing so. They forcibly settle emigrants in outlying region of the coungry in specially established camps which are in effect concentration camps.

U.S. 'Interest' in Refugees

LD191142 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Nov, TASS--Western countries, in the first place the United States, have lately been displaying an enhanced interest in the so-called Afghan "refugees" in Pakistan. As the newspaper MUSLIM reports today, the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad has largely intensified its activities in selecting "perspective" [as received] Afghans wishing to leave for the USA. A "specialist" on questions of immigration and naturalisation is due to arrive here from Washington in the next few days for the purpose. American entry visas will be issued to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to be selected by him.

High Crime Rate

LD191146 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Nov, TASS--A high crime rate and all-out moral degradation--this is how the Pakistani press describes the situation in those areas of Pakistan where gangs of Afghan counter-revolutionaries entrenched themselves. As is reported by the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES, about 1,600 criminal elements were arrested in the past month in Peshawar, the administrative center of the North-Western Frontier Province that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries have favoured. Among them smugglers, opium traffickers, keepers of gambling houses and gambling dens.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES BCP POLITBURO MEMBER KUBADINSKI

LD181458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly under Kubadinski, member of the BCP Politburo and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation conveyed a greetings message from Todor Zhivkov to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The Bulgarian people, he said, are proud of their friendship with the Soviet Union. This friendship is a great boon to our peoples and our main task is to strengthen it.

International problems were also discussed during the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding. The importance of unity of action by socialist countries in the struggle for peace and detente in the face of the attempts by imperialist forces to aggravate the international situation was stressed.

Talks were also held today between members of the Bulgarian delegation and the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the chairmen and members of its standing commissions.

ROMANOV RECEIVES PLOVDIV BCP OKRUG COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD191401 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Friendly Meeting With Bulgarian Guests"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday a delegation of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee, headed by the committee's First Secretary Ivan Panev, visited Leningrad in accordance with the program of interparty ties and was received at the Smolnyy by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom. A friendly conversation took place.

G.V. Romanov pointed out that communists and all Leningraders regarded the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as a militant action program for further increasing efficiency and improving work quality. He described the main lines of the Leningrad part organization's work to fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and of the comprehensive economic and social development plan and gave an account of the party committees' ideological and organizational work to improve socialist competition among the city and oblast's working people to mark the 26th party congress.

The Bulgarian comrades briefed their hosts on the work of Plovdiv city and okrug party organizations.

Both sides noted that the development of ties between the CPSU Leningrad organization and the BCP Plovdiv organization will help to further consolidate the traditional bonds of friendship and fraternity between the Soviet and Bulgarian people.

FRG GRANT TO TURKEY FOR MILITARY MODERNIZATION REPORTED

LD181156 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Bonn, 17 Nov, TASS--It was officially announced here that the Federal Republic of Germany would grant 600 million marks to the Turkish Government for its "armed forces modernisation" effort. The FRG Foreign Ministry issued a report that Turkey's Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken and West German Ambassador in Ankara D. Onken had signed an agreement on emergency aid for the armament of the Turkish Army.

There had been earlier newspaper reports that Bonn was planning to re-equip the Turkish Army with Leopard tanks as well as missiles. The 600 million marks in aid is granted on top of regular sums which Turkey has been receiving for more than fifteen years.

Although officially Bonn was planning to "strengthen the defence of Turkey which now faces major economic troubles." Observers believe, however, that this step is part of a large-scale military and political campaign by the aggressive NATO bloc to strengthen its south east flank.

In the present conditions the North Atlantic alliance and the Pentagon in the first place seek to strengthen their positions in the area which should serve as a bridgehead for NATO forces including rapid deployment forces and for their operations in the Middle and Near East.

Other parts of the campaign, as many observers stress, resulted in Greece's recent return to the NATO military structure and the current Greek-American talks on preserving U.S. bases in that country.

SOVIET CHURCH LEADERS VISIT MADRID, HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

LD191148 Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 19 Nov, TASS--Representatives of various churches from the USSR are staying here at the invitation of religious and public organizations of Spain. Nikodim, archbishop of Kharkhov and Bogodukhov, said at a press conference in Madrid that the Russian Orthodox Church supports the efforts of the Soviet Government in the struggle for peace, justice and good relations between the peoples. The Russian Orthodox Church took part in many peacemaking forums and came up with an initiative for calling the world forum "religious leaders for a lasting peace, disarmament, and just relations between the peoples", held in Moscow in 1977.

The archbishop said that representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church wish the Madrid meeting success. "Our church, being true to evangelic ideals, considers it its duty to devote all its energies to the struggle for averting the threat of a military catastrophe, for achieving a lasting and just peace and for establishing good relations with all peoples", the archbishop said.

Abdulgani Abdulayev, deputy mufti of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, said at the press conference that the ideas of peace and friendship between the peoples, of pooling the efforts of all people of good will in the struggle against aggression and war are approved by believers in the Soviet Union.

The delegation of church representatives also includes Isidor Upenieks, dean of the St Magdalene Church in Riga; Stoyan, representative of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, and Nazarkin, archdeacon of the Trinity St Sergius Lavra in Zagorsk.

WEST MANEUVERS TO CREATE 'SEMBLANCE' OF NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

LD171622 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 17 Nov 80

["Namibia: The West's Dishonest Game"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The current tour of a number of West European countries by South African Foreign Minister R. Botha and the recent statements in the bourgeois press have shed light on the real meaning of what is implied by the West by the vague term "Namibian settlement" there.

No, the point is by no means that pressure has been brought to bear on the head of the racialist diplomatic service in London, Brussels and Paris, which he has already visited, to make the South African Republic end the unlawful occupation of Namibia and create in conformity with the U.N. demands conditions for the granting of independence to that territory. It can be said that it was R. Botha who brought pressure to bear on his West European colleagues. In so doing, he again used the battered trump card of Pretoria: "The South African Republic and Namibia are the last NATO strongholds in Africa, and therefore the withdrawal of the racialists from the Namibian territory would lead to a weakening of the West's strategic flanks."

It was precisely from these positions that R. Botha held his talks in Brussels with NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns. Reports have leaked into the press that the initiative of the South African Republic to set up a south Atlantic treaty organisation (SATO), similar to NATO, in which the racialists would be attached quite a conspicious role, was met with "interest and understanding" at the NATO headquarters. Namibia's Walvis Bay, which has been unlawfully annexed by the South African Republic, is viewed as one of the SATO's strongpoints. It is not without the assistance of Western technology that plans are being drawn up for its speediest modernisation for use of the navies of the Western countries.

This fact alone is sufficient to understand what sort of "independence" for Namibia was discussed at the talks with both. It is quite obvious that the aim of the present Western manoeuvres is only to create a semblance of a quest for a settlement, to try to consign to oblivion the U.N. plan as regards the granting of independence to Namibia through the tested tactics of intrigues and procrastination.

Stake is clearly placed on barring SWAPO, the true representative of Namibia's population, from deciding that land's future and trying to resolve Namibia's future neo-colonialist style. As the French L'HUMANITE indicated on November 17, "Pretoria will agree to grant 'independence' to Namibia only if it places puppet organisations in power in that country."

But as SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said, no subterfuges and manoeuvres of imperialism will make the Namibian people give up the struggle, which has the support of the whole of independent Africa. The Namibian question can be settled only on the basis of justice, i.e. through the withdrawal of the occupation troops and the holding of truly free elections in Namibia under effective international control.

RAFSANJANI CITED ON CONFLICT, 'STATE OF WAR' WITH U.S.

LD191701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Fierce Fighting"]

[Text] Beirut, 15 Nov--The Iranian people consider themselves participants in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism being waged by the peoples of the Arab states, including Iraq, speaker of the Iranian parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani said in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR.

In the Iranian leadership's opinion, he said, the war with Iraq will be a protracted one, only the military personnel needed to carry out specific tasks are being sent to the front at the present time.

In a reference to the possibility of settling the conflict through the mediation of nonaligned states, the Iranian figure noted that his country's leadership will not hold talks with Iraq until Iraq withdraws its troops from Iranian territory.

Hashemi Rafsanjani accused the United States of provoking the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, saying that on account of this Iran considers itself to be in a state of war with the United States. He pointed out that it would be difficult to restore relations with the United States at the present time even if the U.S. hostages were freed.

REPORTS ON CONTINUED FIGHTING IN SUSANGERD, ABADAN CITED

LD192136 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Nov, TASS--Stubborn fighting between Iraqi and Iranian troops is continuing in the area of the towns of Susangerd and Abadan. According to a report of the High Military Command of Iraq, near Susangerd Iraqi troops inflicted upon the Iranian side considerable losses in manpower and material. In the area of Abadan, the communique stresses, the Iraqi side keeps under control the main communications, successfully repelling counterattacks of Iranian troops. Iraqi Air Force raided the area of concentration of tanks and transport facilities near Amirabad. There are losses. Three Iranian combat ships were sunk in the Persian Gulf.

Tehran, 18 Nov, TASS--As is reported by the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, there were no substantial changes in the Iranian-Iraqi front yesterday. Exchange of artillery fire continued in all sections. In a number of places Iranian troops undertook counter-attacks with the use of helicopters of army aviation, and also special troops' units.

LEBEDEVA ON IRANIAN CONDITIONS FOR RELEASE OF HOSTAGES

NC191333 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: After the question of the American hostages, who are being kept by the students following the imam's policy, was brought up, Iran put forward the conditions for the hostages release. These conditions are: the return to Iran of the wealth plundered by the shah; the unfreezing of Iran's assets in American banks: nonintervention by the United States in Iran's domestic affairs; and the acceptance of the undertaking not to raise any claims against Iran in the future.

These conditions were approved by the Majlis of the Islamic Republic of Iran. But let us see how America reacted to Iran's just demands? The United States of America has apparently accepted to meet some of the demands put forward by Iran and namely has accepted to guarantee nonintervention in your country's affairs. But this is only in words. Washington's deeds are showing the opposite. The dispatch of the American Navy to the Persian Gulf, the stationing of a large number of military aircraft and a large quantity of other war materiel in this region, the landing of military units of the Rapid Deployment Force and other provocative activities cannot but prove this point.

In short, the truth is that the United States is actually not willing to agree with Iran and to implement Iran's just and wise demands. It becomes clearer each day that America wants to use the hostages issue in order to continue its pressures on Iran and to intervene in Iran's affairs. The Tehran deputy in the Islamic Majlis, Hejazi, rightly stated in a speech some time ago to the Majlis that America is postponing the solution of the hostages issue in order to be able, during this period, to find an excuse to start aggressing Iran's rights. In other words, the United States of America is using all means available to divert Iran from the anti-imperialist path paved by the revolution, to return your country to the implementer of the policy which was pursued during the shah's rule and to establish its diktat on Iran.

REPORT ON FIRST CONGRESS OF EGYPTIAN CP, PARTY PROGRAM

LD181557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Program Adopted"]

[Text] Beirut, 12 November--It has been announced at a press conference here that the First Congress of the Egyptian Communist Party [ECP] was convened on Egyptian territory this September. Participating in its work were workers, peasants, employees, engineers and technicians representing different sections of Egyptian society and united by the desire to restore revolutionary gains in the country and to prevent Egypt being turned into a strongpoint and military base for imperialism and Zionism.

The congress delegates unanimously confirmed their adherence to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism and declared that the ECP is an inalienable part of the Arab national liberation movement, which is waging the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The program adopted at the congress states that the ECP considers it its chief aim at the present stage to frustrate the Camp David agreements and to struggle for the removal of the American military presence from Egyptian territory.

In alliance with the Arab national liberation movement, the socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces, Egyptian communists will struggle for the total liberation of the Sinai Peninsula and the other occupied Arab territories.

The program contains support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their national rights, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The ECP, the document points out, advocates the creation of an Arab progressive national front uniting within its ranks all democratic forces, movements and organizations on the basis of preserving their political, organizational and ideological independence.

This was announced by ECP Politburo member Michel Kamil. In his report he sharply criticized the present Egyptian leadership, which, contrary to the will and interests of its own and other Arab peoples, is pursuing a capitulationist policy and concluding separate deals with Washington and Tel Aviv.

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL MET BY OFFICIALS IN KIRGIZIA

LD191744 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Frunze, 19 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel has arrived today in Kirgizia, a Soviet Central Asian republic, at the head of the party and state delegation. The delegation are now on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport, Samora Machel, other members of the delegation were welcomed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizia Turdakun Usubaliyev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic Sultan Ibraimov, other officials.

Samora Moises Machel, other members of the delegation will familiarise themselves with economic and cultural accomplishments of Kirgizia.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN CHAD CIVIL STRIFE REPORTED

LD181110 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Nov, TASS--Goukouni Oueddei, head of Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity, told a visiting delegation of the Organization of African Unity special committee that he was prepared for talks on a peaceful settlement and ceasefire in Chad. A statement of the OAU Committee published in Lime, the capital of Togo, stresses that realism and a desire to put an end to the sufferings of the Chad people and preserve that country's independence and territorial integrity should take the upper had in the Chad issue.

According to latest reports, fighting continues in Chad. The forces loyal to the Transitional Government of National Unity are pressing the units under Hissein Habre, former minister of state for national defence. As it follows from the statements of the country's leadership, protraction of the armed conflict leads to growing interference by international reaction in Chad's home affairs.

Acyl Ahamet Aghbach, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has severely condemned foreign interference. In a statement made public in Paris, he described the attitude of a U.S. State Department official to the situation in Chad as an action hostile to that country's legal government and people. The statement of the U.S. Department of State was aimed at aggravating the split in Chad and was an act of open interference in its home affairs, the minister stressed.

The Transitional Government of National Unity, he said, was protecting the interests of the people and was the sole guarantee of the territorial integrity of the republic. If the United States is indeed concerned about the freedom of nations, one could ask what aims were pursued by American bases in Muscat, Oman, Somalia and Egypt, the statement said.

According to head of the transitional government Mr Oueddei, Egyptian-made weapons were captured on liberated settlements. There was also evidence that Egyptian specialists had illegally come to Chad.

The London-based jounal MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL stresses that France is stepping up activities there in an effort to retain its positions in its former colonies of the Sahel zone and benefit from Chad's strategic position in Western and Central Africa. The jounal explains foreign interference in Chad's home affairs by its strategic position and a desire to obtain access to its natural wealth such as uranium, iron and oil.

KOTOV EXAMINES 'EXPANSIONIST' SOMALI FOREIGN POLICY

LD192254 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] In a bid to justify its policy of supporting American imperialism, the Somali Government claims it has to give the Pentagon bases in Somalia because of the growing threat coming from Ethiopia and some other countries. Our commentary is by news analyst Andrey Kotov:

Somalia's attempts to accuse Ethiopia of aggression are absolutely groundless. The Ethiopian leaders have repeatedly stated that their country has no territorial claims to Somalia. Ethiopia, they pointed out, wants to develop peaceful and friendly relations with all neighbors. The Ethiopian Government pursues this policy course in all its moves.

What makes the Somali leaders back imperialist policies? The answer to this question lies in their foreign policy of expansion with regard to neighboring countries. Mogadishu needs a partner that would supply it with arms for implementing this policy. It has found such a partner in Washington which agreed to give Somalia military aid worth more than $40 million. And this is only the beginning. In return Somalia has allowed the Pentagon to establish war bases on its territory. Mogadishu does not seem to care about the price it pays for this partnership. On the contrary, it believes that the presence of American troops on Somali territory will strengthen its positions in the hinterland and allow it to pursue its aggressive policy more daringly.

The Somali leaders' foreign policy and disregard for national interests and needs are giving rise to protests in that country. It looks as if the leadership is less and less sure of its hold over the country. Under the circumstances Mogadishu evidently believes that it will pay to have American troops in Somalia. Peace forces the world over have condemned the Somali leaders' dangerous course.

In view of the American-Somali agreement the situation in the Horn of Africa was discussed when the chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam, visited the Soviet Union recently. The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders pointed out that the setting up of American war bases in Somalia constitutes a threat to peace and security in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet-Ethiopian statement signed at the end of the visit says that the two countries favor an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodneighborly relations. All the countries in the region should respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of other countries and give up territorial claims.

13TH COLOMBIAN CP CONGRESS HELD IN BOGOTA; SHKOLNIKOV ATTENDS

Congress Opens

LD191337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 80 p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Listov and B. Barkov: "Colombian Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov--The 13th Colombian Communist Party [PCC] Congress has opened here. More than 600 delegates of primary organizations and foreign guests, including a CPSU delegation, are participating in its work.

The Central Committee's report was delivered by Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the PCC Central Committee. This congress of Colombian communists, he said, has asembled in a complex international situation. The seventies were characterized by considerable progress along the path of politcal detente. This was achieved primarily thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries aimed at ensuring peace and peaceful coexistence.

However, political detente has not been supplemented with military detente, since imperialism is continuing to build up its arms, including nuclear arms, and is creating new military bases around socialist states. Recently imperialist circles have openly adopted a policy of wrecking detente and creating an atmosphere dangerous to world peace.

The U.S. ruling circles made use of the fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the people and government of Afghanistan in the face of imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs, as an excuse to mount a slander campaign against the USSR. They postponed ratification of the SALT II treaty, unilaterally violated the agreement on grain sales to the Soviet Union and attempted to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. However, the attmepts to vilify the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and to damage its international prestige failed.

The speaker sharply criticized the foreign policy course of the Chinese leadership, which is appearing in the role of a troubadour of war. An ever-increasing role is being allocated to the Beijing leaders in the aggressive plans of American imperialism. They are siding today with imperialist circles in the United States and certain other Western countries and trying to provoke conflict between them and the Soviet Union.

Beijing's anti-Soviet policy is being generously repaid with credits destined to modernize the Chinese war machine. Imperialism is endeavoring in turn to play the "China card," as it has already done in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

But no maneuvers and threats on the part of imperialists and their allies can arrest mankind's movement toward socialism. The transition from capitalism to socialism constitutes the chief content of the modern epoch. Despite the exacerbation of the international situation, a third world war is by no means inevitable. There are incalculable forces in the world which are capable, by uniting and rising to the struggle, of tying the hands of imperialism's militant circles. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the chief stronghold of the forces of peace and progress, the nonaligned movement possesses tremendous antiwar potential.

The struggle against the policy of war being pursued by U.S. imperialism is closely linked with the peoples' struggle for national independence and democracy, in defense of their national riches and for social and economic progress.

The report points out that the PCC makes its contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist movement and to rallying all progressive forces struggling for freedom and democracy. The bonds of friendship linking Colombia's communists with the fraternal communist and workers parties are strengthening yearly. The country's Communist Party remains loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and educates its members in the spirit of devotion to Marxism-Leninism.

Analyzing the internal political situation in Colombia, G. Vieira said: Despite the substantial development achieved by the national economy over the past decade, it still remains dependent on imperialism. The power of the financial monopolies closely linked with foreign capital is growing stronger. The Latifundios have not been destroyed, and semifeudal forms of socioeconomic relations are preserved in the countryside. Inflation is increasing in the country, and unemployment is growing--as a result of which the working people's situation is continuously worsening. All this is leading to a further polarization of forces in Colombian society.

The ruling circles' antipopular policy is meeting with a rebuff from all progressive, democratic forces. Objective conditions exist for the formation in the country of a broad front of different political circles and sections of the population capable of rebuffing the offensive of reaction and militarism and parrying the threat of the establishment of a reactionary dictatorship. The political situation taking shape in the country favors a turn in a democratic direction.

The PCC will struggle for the unity of democratic forces from class Marxist-Leninist positions. It will continue to rely on the masses. The success of the movement for democratic changes ultimately depends on the scale of the people's struggle and the degree of unity within the framework of the anti-oligarchic and antimonopoly front.

Colombia's communists, who celebrated their party's 50th anniversary this year, G. Vieira said in conclusion, will continue resolutely to uphold its class, proletarian nature and remain immutably loyal to Marxism-Leninism. The PCC will continue to bear aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, of unity of the international communist movement and of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The session was addressed by A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee and head of the CPSU delegation, who was warmly greeted by the congress participants. He read out the CPSU Central Committee's greetings to the 13th PCC Congress.

The applause took a long time to die down in the hall when the head of the CPSU delegation conveyed greetings to Colombian communists from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation head presented the 13th PCC Congress with a souvenir gift from the CPSU Central Committee--a portrait of V.I. Lenin.

Resolution Adopted

LD191511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Listov and B. Barkov: "For the Cohesion of the People's Forces; the 13th Communist Party of Colombia Congress Has Completed Its Work]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Nov--The congress has approved the political report of the Communist Party of Colombia [PCC] Central Committee Executive Committee, presented by Central Committee Secretary General Gilberto Vieira, has adopted a political resolution and made a few changes to the party regulations and program.

The political resolution notes that the struggle for peace and the conservation and intensification of detente, and against the danger of nuclear war is the most important task of all peoples. The duty of the revolutionary movement and all democratic and progressive forces is to tie the hands of the bellicose U.S. imperialists and their allies, including the Beijing leadership, which is increasingly playing the specific role of warmonger.

The struggle for peace, democracy and national liberation is an inseparable part of the PCC's struggle for profound changes in the country, the document notes. The Colombian communists will develop still further the movement of peace champions and struggle for the unity of the international communist movement, which has become the main political force of our era. They will continue to strengthen and develop ties with the fraternal communist and workers parties, struggle together for the interests of the international working class, broadly propagandize the achievements of real socialism, and implement the principles of friendship and solidarity with all peoples, primarily the socialist countries' peoples.

The political resolution pays great attention to the present-day situation in Latin America. The PCC states its broad and fraternal solidarity with all peoples of the continent struggling against reaction and imperialism.

The document notes that the development of capitalism in Colombia in the seventies was characterized by growing dependence on imperialism. The monopolization of the economy led to the consolidation of the positions of powerful financial groups and multinational companies. The ruling circles' economic policy has led to the plundering of the country's natural resources, intensified inflation and an increased cost of living, and aggravated unemployment and poverty among the masses. All this puts on the agenda the struggle for independent national development, which would provide the basis for improving the working people's position.

The struggle for democracy has now become the most important task of the Colombian revolutionary movement, the resolution points out. Only on condition that profound democratic changes are implemented is it possible to resolve the acute problems facing the Colombian people. The broad scope of the mass struggle and the unity of the people's forces are essential for their implementation.

The congress elected the PCC Central Committee. G. Vieira was reelected secretary general of the party Central Committee.

Speaking of the significance of the 13th PCC Congress, in a talk with PRAVDA and TASS correspondents G. Vieira stressed that the PCC would always remain loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and preserve and strengthen friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

A big meeting was held after the congress ended. A.M. Shkolnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the head of the CPSU delegation, conveyed to those taking part and to all Colombian communists greetings from the Soviet people, the CPSU, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

G. Vieira, secretary general of the PCC Central Committee, addressed those taking part in the meeting.

OAS SESSION OPENS; U.S.-LATIN AMERICA CONFRONTATION PREDICTED

LD191900 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The annual session of the Organisation of American States (OAS) opens in the capital of the United States today. On its preliminary agenda there are 36 issues of inter-American relations, economic and social problems facing countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Though the session is held at the level of foreign ministers, and the U.S. delegation is headed by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the White House announced that President Jimmy Carter would speak himself at the assembly's first meeting. According to Washington's designs, this is bound "to emphasise the importance" attached by the United States to relations with its southern neighbours many of whom express growing discontent with the American policy of diktat, blackmail, interference into the internal affairs of Latin American states, disregard for their legitimate interests.

Over the year which passed after the previous OAS session in La Paz (Bolivia), the contradictions between the United States and Latin American countries continued aggravating. Washington, alarmed by the victory of the people's revolution in Nicaragua, obviously dislikes the progressive transformations taking place on the continent, the striving of the peoples of the region for independence, deliverance from pro-American dictatorships.

Exactly this explains the sharp intensification of the American military presence in the Caribbean basin, formation of the staff of the Caribbean operational unit in Florida, more frequent provocative military exercises with the aim of "demonstration of might".

Much attention at the session will be paid to trade and economic relations between the United States and Latin American countries. In this sphere, Washington continues carrying out a discriminatory policy towards Latin American states, restricting their access to its market. Venezuela and Ecuador, which hold at the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) a stand which is not to the liking of the United States are subjected to particularly strong discrimination.

The state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in Latin America will be particularly discussed at the session. Denouncing in word violation of these rights, Washington meanwhile supplies the Salvadoran junta broad economic assistance, police and military equipment, renders secret support to the Chilean fascists, the bloody regimes in Haiti, Uruguay, Paraguay.

The United States intends to impose upon the session the discussion of the provocative issue of imaginary "violations" of human rights in Cuba, though formally this is even beyond the OAS competence. A whole group of Latin American states, including Nicaragua, Panama, Grenada, Mexico, are resolutely against that.

The question of OAS membership of socialist Cuba is officially not on the agenda of the session, but, as is expected, Washington's stand in this issue will also be strongly criticised, specifically by Panama. Ever growing numbers of Latin American states refuse to submit to the diktat of the United States clinging to the bankrupt policy of isolation and boycott of Cuba, and establish normal diplomatic and trade economic relations with the Freedom Island.

A few days ago it was announced that U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, who planned a tour of a number of Latin American countries, decided to go to Mexico only, soon after the end of the OAS session. The matter is that the overwhelming majority of Latin American states lost any interest in negotiations with the Carter administration, believing that they hold no prospect--the policy of that administration did not bring any positive changes to the United States' relations with Latin America.

The session will last till November 29.

ALIYEV CRITICIZES SHORTCOMINGS AT REPORT, ELECTION MEETING

LD191611 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Develop Successes and Overcome Shortcomings in Work; From the Azerelektroterm Association Party Report and Election Meeting"]

[Excerpts] For Communist Party members and all our country's working people there is no more honorable and responsible task than to contribute actively to implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets ahead of schedule. Communists' participation in this most important work and the further heightening of their vanguard role in all spheres of the labor collective's life was discussed at the party report and election meeting held 4 November in the Baku experimental plant for the production of electrothermal equipment and the special design office of the Azerelktroterm Production Association.

G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom, took part in the meeting's work.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the meeting.

These days all our country and our party are living and working under the beneficial influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum, he noted. This speech, which raises the most important problems of our country's onward development, has been interpreted by the party and all Soviet people, including Azerbaijan's working people, as a militant program for the struggle for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress and the continued building of a communist society. The questions of practically implementing the decisions of the party Central Committee plenum and the propositions and conclusion put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are meeting with wholehearted approval at the party report and election meetings and conferences being held in the republic.

Mentioning certain results of the report and election meetings in primary party organizations, Comrade Aliyev stressed that they are being held to high ideological and political standards and in a businesslike fashion. Communists are discussing in keen, interested and principled fashion both the tasks facing party organizations and the serious shortcomings and omissions that are taking place, revealing reserves and determining measures to further improve party organizational, ideological and political education work. Over and over again the party meetings and report and election conferences are demonstrating the monolithic unity of party and people and the close cohesion of the communists and all the working people of Azerbaijan around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of our time and faithful continuer of Lenin's great cause.

The exceptionally great significance of these meetings and conferences, which are being held on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, during the concluding stage in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and on the eve of the 11th 5-Year Plan, lies in the fact that they represent an opportunity for all the republic's party organization to report back to working people on the period since the 25th CPSU Congress and 29th Azerbaijan CP Congress. So the Azerelektroterm communists and the entire workers' collective will also be interested to learn what kind of results the republic party organization is bringing to the 26th party congress, what kind of successes it is completing the 10th 5-Year Plan with, and how the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has worked in the period between congresses, Aliyev noted.

G.A. Aliyev went on to describe in detail the tremendous achievements by the republic's working people in all spheres of economic and social development during the 10th 5-Year Plan, whose plans in terms of industrial and agricultural output were fulfilled ahead of schedule, in 4 years and 10 weeks. This outstanding victory of Azerbaijan's working people has been marked by a third Order of Lenin and cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. And a few days ago Leonid Ilich congratulated the republic's working people on their great successes in the agricultural sphere. These achievements have ensured a considerable improvement in the prosperity of the republic's working people. The wages of industrial and agricultural workers have increased and supplies to the population have improved.

Much work has been carried out to step up party organizations' ideological activity and party organizational work, which has risen to a new level. Particular emphasis is being placed here on strengthening discipline, heightening the responsibility of communists, leading cadres and all working people, and increasing exactingness toward them. Criticism and self-criticism have been further developed. The uncompromising struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena has continued and has made it possible for a healthy, bsuinesslike, principled moral and psychological atmosphere and the principles of justice, objectivity and a solicitous and attentive attitude toward working people to be asserted still more firmly in the republic. At the same time the republic party organization and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee are not resting on their laurels but are constantly educating communists and all the working people in the spirit of criticism and self-criticism and orienting them toward the struggle to eliminate shortcomings.

That is what we are bringing to the 26th CPSU Congress. I have told you about all this, Comrade Aliyev said to tumultuous applause from the meeting participants, by way of a report from the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and its Bureau and a report of my own to your plant's communists. And you will draw conclusions as to how correctly we are acting and how the successes satsify you and what our shortcomings are. And shortcomings do exist in the activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Bureau. Unfortunately the party meeting today voiced no criticism either of the Narimanskiy Raykom nor the Baku Gorkom nor the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. And that is of concern. That means that you are not displaying sufficient interest in the general party affairs of the rayon, city, or republic as a whole.

Having noted that the development of machine building has been a characteristic component element of the perfection and improvement of the structure of the republic's industry, G.A. Aliyev stressed the large place occupied in this sector by the Azerelektroterm Production Association. What has been created in it during the 10th 5-Year Plan is directly linked with the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the development of progressive sectors of industry in Azerbaijan--a resolution adopted at the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. During this time the plant and the association as a whole have traveled a long path and now hold a fitting place in Azerbaijan's economy and the country's electrical equipment industry. And it is not just a case of production areas and the quality of the people working at the plant. During this time diverse products which are very important and necessary to the USSR national economy have been put into production. And the prospects for the enterprise's development are even more impressive.
Imparting his impressions of his visit to the plant and his familiarization with the spacious, light, clean new shops, modern equipment, and cultural and social establishments, which attests to the enterprise's wonderful present and even better future, Comrade Aliyev stressed that his meetings with workers and talks in the shops had given him the greatest satisfaction. You have good cadres, he said--workers, technicians and engineers--and good young people. A strong, able-bodied collective has formed. And the main thing is that the people's morale is excellent. Both that and the enterprise's successes arouse in us feelings of respect and joy and faith in the plant's good future.

At the same time, G.A. Aliyev continued, our production and party work still has many shortcomings, and many production reserves are not being properly used. This was mentioned at the meeting. But in my view not enough was said and I expected you to devote more attention to an analysis of your shortcomings. You know about them yourselves but knowing is one thing and persistently seeking to eliminate them is another and the more you focus your attention on them the more positive the results will be.

The main shortcoming in the collective's work is the nonfulfillment of the 5-year plan targets for the production volume growth rates. In the past 5-year period the plan for this indicator was fulfilled in 4 years, 5 months but this time, instead of the 120 percent growth rate planned for the 10th 5-Year Plan, the rate will actually be 50 percent. Of course, there are also objective reasons here connected with the underdelivery of raw material but nonetheless the party organization and the communists must not tolerate this situation but display more persistence, purposefulness and militancy in order to overcome the lag.

Nor can we tolerate the fact that labor productivity is still not high enough at the enterprise, which is the result of the poor rates of work in automating and mechanizing production processes and the low machine shift coefficient and use of capacities. With a very large volume of welding operations, more extensive use must be made of the latest automated welding implements and technology. It is essential to introduce conveyor belts and flow lines more extensively and here it is necessary to galvanize the collective of the special design bureau and the plant's entire engineering and technical personnel.

Dwelling on the cadres problem, G.A. Aliyev stressed that it is a very important one for the plant. Cadres turnover is still high here and the economic leadership, the party organization and the trade union committee must analyze in depth the reasons for this and eliminate this phenomenon. At the same time, and particularly in connection with prospects for expanding production, it is necessary right now to engage seriously in questions of cadre training. Attention was also drawn to this at today's meeting but it transpired that the party committee has so far taken no practical measures in this direction.

The plant has every opportunity for setting up the production of consumer goods on a broad basis in the light of the tasks put forward at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum. However, obviously not enough has been done on this plane. Here too it is necessary to turn from words to deeds, using the experience of the shops and special design bureau, and to think out carefully the listed products so that they are necessary and at the same time their manufacture does not impede basic production.

In his speech Comrade Aliyev devoted great attention to the degree to which concern for man's welfare, his needs and requirements is characteristic of the style of the party organization and the plant's trade union committee and economic leaders, which concern should always be foremost in all their activity. Expressing satisfaction at the fact that the plant is planning to construct a comprehensive health zone in the settlement of Nardaran, on the sea coast, he said that this work must be performed more rapidly and to an invariably high standard.

So far matters are in an unsatisfactory state at the plant with regard to creating an auxiliary farm designed to be an important additional source for the supply of meat, milk and other agricultural produce to the labor collective. It must be embarked on properly. Here too the directors, and party and trade union organizations must pool their efforts in their concern for supplies for the workers collective and achieve a situation whereby a good auxiliary farm is created and the output produced there goes entirely to the enterprise workers.

The party committee report, Comrade Aliyev continued, was as a whole not bad. The party organization has done a considerable amount of work. However, it seems to me that the report should have been more trenchant, more critical and at the same time self-critical. The speeches delivered by those taking part in the debates also lacked due criticism and self-criticism. It should constantly be borne in mind that the more principled and self-critical and the healthier the atmosphere, the better matters will proceed. [paragraph continues]

That is precisely what the party teaches us; it lies at the basis of all the republican party organization's activity and guarantees our successes. In our future work the most serious attention must be paid to the development of criticism and self-criticism and the enhancement of party-organizational, and ideological work and it is necessary to fulfill consistently the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work" which is a policy document, and to engage actively in questions of moral education and the struggle against all negative phenomena.

Questions of the collective's international education in the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples must be kept constantly in view. There are wonderful traditions in the republic on this plane and tremendous experience of work has been accumulated, and the party organization must make extensive use of them in its daily activity.

Substantial work must be performed on further improving the ideological and theoretical, general educational and cultural standard of the communists and entire collective and improving the standard of scientific and technical knowledge.

And one more thing--it is essential for the party organization to form in every communist, Komsomol member and collective member an active, interested participant in our partywide, statewide cause. Every person must be implacable toward shortcomings and various abuses not only in the workers collective and not only at the production facility but also on the street, in the store, in daily life, in each and every place. High moral qualities, ideological conviction and a true civic spirit must constantly be formed in every person.

In concluding his speech G.A. Aliyev voiced the conviction that the report and election party meeting would play a positive part in further enhancing party work in the collective and increasing the activeness of the communists, Komsomol members and all members of the collective. He hoped that the enterprise workers would complete the 10th 5-Year Plan with good results, provide a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, get off to a good start in the forthcoming 5-year period and seek to ensure that the plant is among the leaders of republican and all-union competition.

Comrade Aliyev's speech was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by tempestuous, prolonged applause.

On the eve of the meeting Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited the Baku testing and experimental plant for the production of electrothermal equipment. He familiarized himself with the activity of the collective of this head enterprise of the Azerelektroterm Production Association whose output goes to all corners of our country and many foreign states. The association's activity was described by its general director, Ye. G. Protokovets.

G.A. Aliyev viewed the enterprise's shops, displayed interest in production methods and processes for producing the equipment, and noted the high standard of work and cleanliness at the work stations.

On one sector G.A. Aliyev observed the work of the fitters installing vertical milling machines with numerical program control delivered from the GDR. Specialists from the plant's electronics laboratory are carrying out the installation.

Comrade Aliyev displayed interest in the working and daily living conditions of the production workers and their wages, which for leading workers reach R250-300, and in the way in which public catering and the working people's leisure are organized at the enterprises. He visited a new canteen seating 530 people, which is being opened shortly, and the construction site of a club and inspected the new building of the special design bureau and plant administration.

Then Comrade Aliyev familiarized himself with the installation of a new plant which will supplement the Azerelektroterm Association's production capacities.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET BEGINS DEBATE ON DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

LD192301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The first day of the work of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet session, which discussed draft bills of the state plan and budget of the Russian Federation for 1981, has just ended.

The increase in the national income, projected for next year, will enable measures in the sphere of social development and raising the standard of living of the people to be ensured. A rapid rate of growth of products under Group B is planned. In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, work is underway to prepare a comprehensive food program. A great deal of attention has been paid to the plan on industries producing foodstuffs.

In agriculture, measures are envisaged to ensure an increase in 1981 of the gross harvest of grain by 20 million tons; compared with the mean annual level in the present 5-year plan. In 1981 it is envisaged to earmark over R23 billion to implement the comprehensive program of agricultural development in the Russian Federation. Nearly R36 billion will be spent on education, culture and science, improving medical services to the population and social insurance.

An increase of the average monthly wage of blue and white collar workers up to R178 is envisaged; and the average monthly wage of collective farmers to R132. Payments and benefits from public consumer funds are planned to be increased by R3 billion. These figures are cited in the draft bills of the plan and budget of the Russian Federation for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Debates of these draft bills began at the session today. They will be continued tomorrow. The session is also to examine draft bills of the RSFSR on kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies and autonomous districts, and also to approve decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Development of Siberia

LD191446 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--Soviet Siberia will be further developed in 1981. At the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which opened in the Kremlin today, it was stressed that approximately a third of the state capital investments of the republic will be channelled next year for the development of areas of Siberia and the Far East. The formation of large territorial-production complexes will continue east of the Urals. Their development will make it possible to resolve to a major extent questions of supplying the country with oil, natural gas, coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, some types of engineering products.

Western Siberia will be most considerably developed next year. As before, it will be the main area of oil extraction. It now accounts for more than a half of the USSR's oil output. The USSR's oil production in 1979 was 586 million tons.

The total increment of gas production in the Soviet Union in 1981 will also be ensured through Western Siberia. It will produce 42 percent of the total output. About 1,300 kilometres of pipelines will be laid for gas transportation.

The production of electric energy, plastics, chemical fibres, caustic soda, pulp, electrical engineering products, cement is to largely grow in Eastern Siberia. The construction of coal pits, thermal electric power stations is continuing on the territory of the Kansk-Achinsk and south Yakutian complexes.

The 271 kilometre long Ust Kut-Kunerma section will be put into operation at the Baykal-Amur Mainline. 1,500 kilometres of the route, half of its total length, are already open for traffic.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD191609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Improving the Administration of the Economy"]

[Text] The economic year is closing and, with it, the initial stage in improving the management machinery--the stage of formulating methodological documentation at all levels of economic administration in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." The implementation of measures calculated for years ahead is defined by the party as a major economic and political task. The 25th CPSU Congress' decision on improving the economic mechanism and making fuller use of the developed socialist economy's advantages and potential finds its practical implementation here.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum noted that it is necessary to improve the work which has been started and consistently and decisively implement the projected measures to improve the administration of the economy. "It must be frankly recognized," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the administration and planning machinery, management methods and executive discipline have still not been raised to the level of present-day demands. This has hampered the change toward efficiency and the switching of the national economy onto the path of intensive development. This is one of the main reasons for the underfulfillment of the plans in a number of respects and the shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy."

The efficient monitoring of implementation, exacting analysis of what has been done, and the investigation of the shortcomings slowing down the introduction of new forms and methods of economic administration are now assuming special significance. Useful experience of work in this direction has been accumulated in a number of sectors. Indicators permitting a more precise and objective appraisal of the labor collectives' work have been introduced in, for example, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and also the Ministry of Power Machine Building. Questions of improving the management mechanism here are regularly discussed at production conferences and collegium meetings. The ministries' economic services are generalizing leading enterprises' experience. In sectorial institutes for raising qualifications administration departments have been opened, new courses have been introduced and text books are being prepared which reveal the methods for switching the sector to the new conditions.

Matters proceed successfully wherever the course of work is monitored daily by local party committees. For example, the Murmanskiy and Moskovskiy CPSU obkoms, in conjunction with other interested organizations, have held scientific-practical conferences on current problems of improving the administration of the economy. The generalization of accumulated experience and the collective search for ways of further improving the administration of the economy are producing perceptible results. Great work is being performed by the party organizations of the Tbilisi construction materials combine, the Tsentromebel and Kaluzhskiy Turbinnyy Zavod associations, the Dnepropetrovsk city tire plant, by Ternopol's Vatra Association and a number of other collectives. As a result they have prepared well for the broad, comprehensive introduction of new management methods, are skillfully using progressive forms of production administration and are making effective use of the targeted-program method in planning.

Organizing monitoring, to use V.I. Lenin's words, means ensuring rapid and absolute execution, checking to ensure that the apparatus is functioning correctly and instructing people how to organize work. But not everywhere is this rule followed when implementing measures contained in the resolution on improving the economic mechanism. [paragraph continues]

There is passivity at the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. At enterprises under these ministries plans are still based on the level already attained, without adequate technical and economic analysis and the enterprises are slow to create the requisite methodological documents and sector normatives.

Inertia in economic thinking, defective assessment indicators and lack of coordination in planning and supply mean considerable losses for society. Some economic leaders are still oriented toward producing output that benefits the given enterprise's plan, without bothering to satisfy national economic needs and consumer interests. For example, on orders from former Director A. Osipova, the Kursk knitwear combine placed the emphasis on above-plan processing of expensive semifinished products for the sake of high volume indicators and chronically failed to fulfill the range plan; trade did not receive the knitwear it needs. This work style is a hangover from the old, gross output approach. Recently the Kursk Gorkom and the RSFSR Textile Industry Ministry Collegium made a principled assessment of these actions and the combine now has a new director.

To realize the potential of the new management methods sector headquarters must make haste to complete preparation of the requisite instructions and methodological directions and focus efforts on actual organizational work in production collectives. It is necessary to carefully analyze real management conditions and efficiently generalize and disseminate accumulated experience. At the same time it is important to help collectives' leaders to master advanced management methods, the Leninist work style and the science of management. Ministry and department party committees have a big part to play in this; they must make more active use of their right to control the apparatus' work to fulfill party and government directives.

Our country is approaching the 26th CPSU Congress. Communists and all working people are directing their efforts toward further boosting the economy and improving production efficiency and work quality. The better the indicators our industry attains at the end of the current 5-year period, the more reliable will be the foundation for new successes at the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ROLE OF CONSTRUCTION SITE TEAM LEADERS

LD191541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Construction Site Team Leaders"]

[Excerpt] Over 200,000 teams, which largely determine the fate of plans and pledges, are today working at construction sites. The leaders of these grassroots collectives implement engineering designs and projects directly on the construction sites. The work of the team leaders of the Voronezh, Tallinn and Yaroslavl house construction combines, the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Leningrad AES and Atommash can serve as an example of a conscientious attitude toward matters. With the specialists' active support and aid they introduced a constant flow contract--a fundamentally new approach to planning and organizing labor. This created conditions for transferring to a unified annual contract which is deemed to have been as fulfilled if the team commissions all the projects stipulated by the target. Thanks to the innovation, many collectives fulfilled the present 5-year plans ahead of schedule.

Success in the teams' work largely depends on the ideological and political and professional qualities of their leaders. To cope successfully with all their duties the team leaders are called on constantly to supplement their professional knowledge, and to master the art of management persistently. Special significance attaches to the dissemination of the best team leaders' experience and the regular training of cadres. The initiative of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises which has organized the passing-on of the experience of leading team leaders directly at workplaces deserves support. [paragraph continues]

Thus, one of the initiators of the introduction of the team contract in industrial construction--Hero of Socialist Labor V. Serikov--has already visited dozens of construction sites, helping his colleagues to assimilate progressive methods of work. The party organizations of Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and the RSFSR have done a great deal to educate cadres working in the lower echelons of production. They constantly examine these questions at party committee sessions. As a result there has been an increase in the activeness of the team leaders who are taking an effective part in the introduction of new methods of economic management.

The team is the construction site's central production cell. The overall result depends on the standard of the work of all lower echelons. Unfortunately unenterprising people with a poor understanding of the subtleties of production are still frequently placed at the head of a team. For instance, the overexpenditure of cement, metal, timber, electricity and heat is still very considerable at some construction sites of Kazakhstan, Khabarovskiy Kray, Komi ASSR, and Kirovskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts. This is determined to a considerable extent by the fact that thriftiness and a solicitous attitude toward this matter have not become the rule in the teams' work. So far not all collectives here have adopted autonomous team financing. The local party and trade union committees must pay more attention to the selection, placement and education of leaders of the lower echelons of construction sites.

Today the team leaders have been given great autonomy and they have become the real masters at the construction sites. This means that they must not only be highly qualified workers but must also persistently seek to achieve skill in performing engineering calculations, be well versed in planning estimates and have a knowledge of economics. It is no accident that it is increasingly frequent that young engineers and technicians who are heading teams. For them this is a serious test of their powers. A test of their maturity and this practice deserves support.

The ability to manage a team is a highly complex phenomenon. Not every worker, on heading a collective, can acquire it rapidly. Regular engineers and technicians, trust specialists and Orgstroy Institute specialists can and are obliged to render the team leaders more appreciable aid. However, that is not how matters are organized everywhere. The ministries and departments frequently use these specialists for purposes for which they are not intended, for rare visits to construction sites and virtually no organizational work. This is undoubtedly one reason for the slow growth of many teams' labor productivity and the inefficient use of equipment and progressive instruments. The sector staffs are called on to direct specialists toward consolidating their link with the lower echelons of construction sites and to render assistance in every subdivision in organizing labor on a modern scientific basis, extensively employing autonomous financing.

The construction site team leaders are not only production organizers. One of their main duties is to be educators. They must live by the interests of the collective and know how to direct people's energy and patriotic initiative into a single channel and haul up the laggards. The team leaders' role is particularly great in setting up the young generation of workers. It is important to become good mentors for young people and to help them settle in the collective and master a skill more rapidly.

The concluding stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan has arrived. In the time remaining until the end of the year the construction workers must commission hundreds of projects and lay a firm foundation for work in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The local party committees and economic and trade union organs must keep every team in sight, create every condition for effective shock work, persistently raise their leaders' prestige, and enhance the role of the leaders of the lower production echelons in consolidating labor discipline and fulfilling plans and socialist pledges.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 19 NOV

LD200425 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 19 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Turkmen farmers have fulfilled their socialist obligations, delivering a record 1,210,000 tons of cotton. (0500 GMT)

In Poltavskaya Oblast over 4,260,000 tons of sugar beet have been procured this year. During the 5-year plan as a whole over 23 million tons have been delivered. (0900 GMT)

Results of stockbreeders' work from January to October inclusive have been summed up. Many farms have effectively used the plowing period. In 10 months nearly 13 million tons of live-weight cattle and poultry have been marketed, which is 3 percent below the figure at the corresponding period last year. Milk production is also down; but at dairies in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and other republics gross milk production has increased. Sales of milk to the state have increased in Leningradskaya, Kirovskaya, Voronezhskaya and other oblasts and ASSR's in the RSFSR. Production of eggs, meat and poultry has increased. The highest growth in production has been achieved in Uzbekistan and Armenia. An increase in the head of cattle has been achieved in all republics except the Ukraine. Despite difficult weather conditions a sufficient quantity of fodder has been procured for the winter. In the RSFSR, in the second half of October and early November, 46,000 tons more milk was obtained compared with the same period last year. Unfortunately milk production was down during this period in Armenia, Belorussia and Lithuania. Thus, in the country as a whole, an increase in milk production amounted to only 35,000 tons. (1100 GMT)

ROMANOV THANKS BELORUSSIAN BODIES FOR POTATO DELIVERY

LD191623 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 p 1

[BELTA report: "Heartfelt Thanks"]

[Text] A telegram addressed to the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Belorussian Council of Ministers signed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, has been received.

On behalf of the Leningradskiy Obkom and all the residents of the city on the Neva the telegram expresses heartfelt gratitude to Belorussia's party and Soviet organs, communists, agricultural workers, procurement workers and industrial and transportation enterprises for supplying Leningrad with 125,000 tons of potatoes grown and harvested under exceptionally difficult weather conditions.

It is noteworthy, the telegram continues, that this labor victory was achieved on the eve of the 63rd anniversary of Great October, when all Soviet people are mobilizing their efforts to implement the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's program precepts.

Leningraders wish the fraternal republic's working people new successes in the struggle to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.